



Climate Change

Why is it so important?

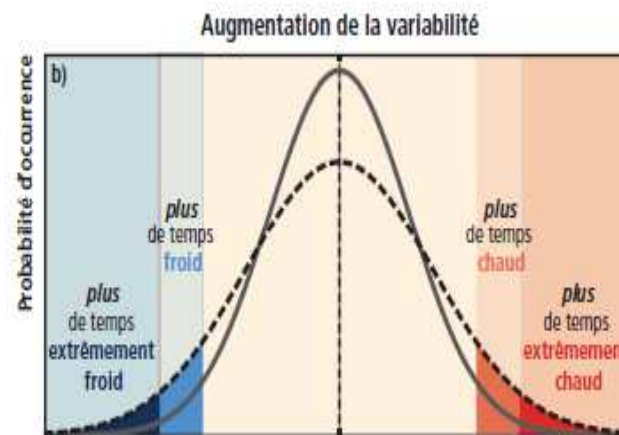
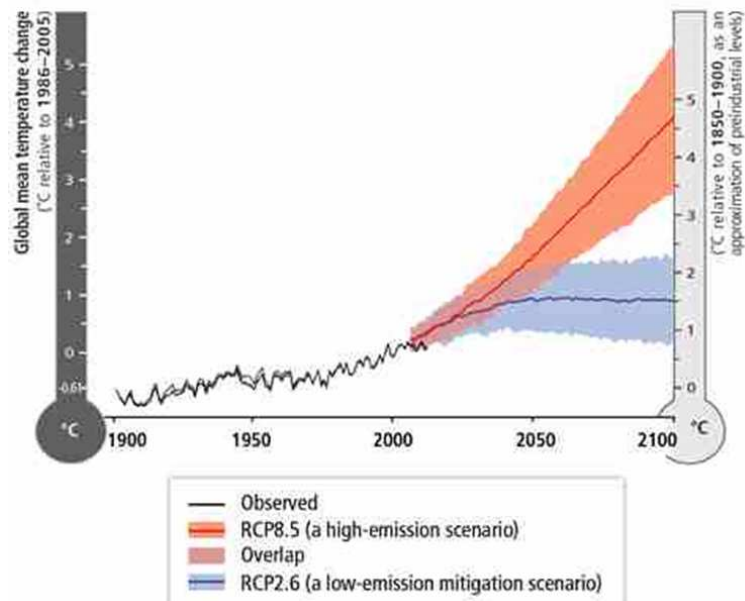
Alain RIVAL
Indonesia-France Seminar
Makassar, Sulawesi
December 1-3, 2014

What climatic changes are expected ?

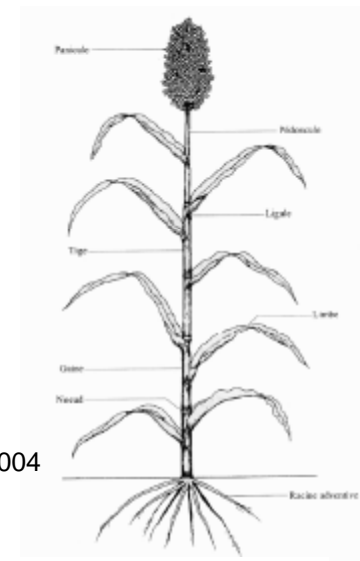
1 Changes in climatic trends

2 Extreme Climatic Events

3 Seasonal and inter-annual variability



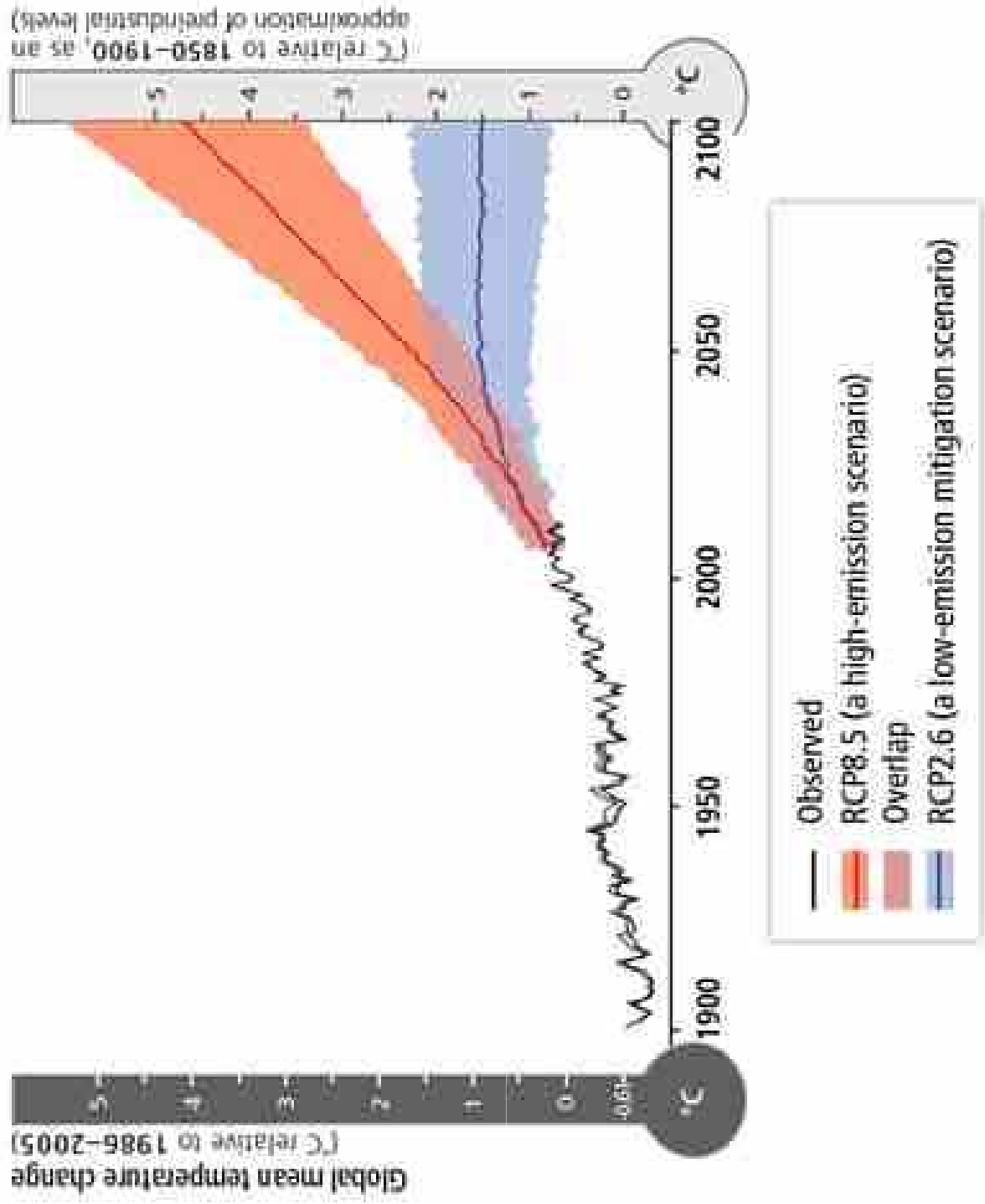
Clerget 2004



Photoperiodism in African sorghum:

Flowering is synchronous with ending of rainy season

(Bréda, 2014); thanks to Th Caquet



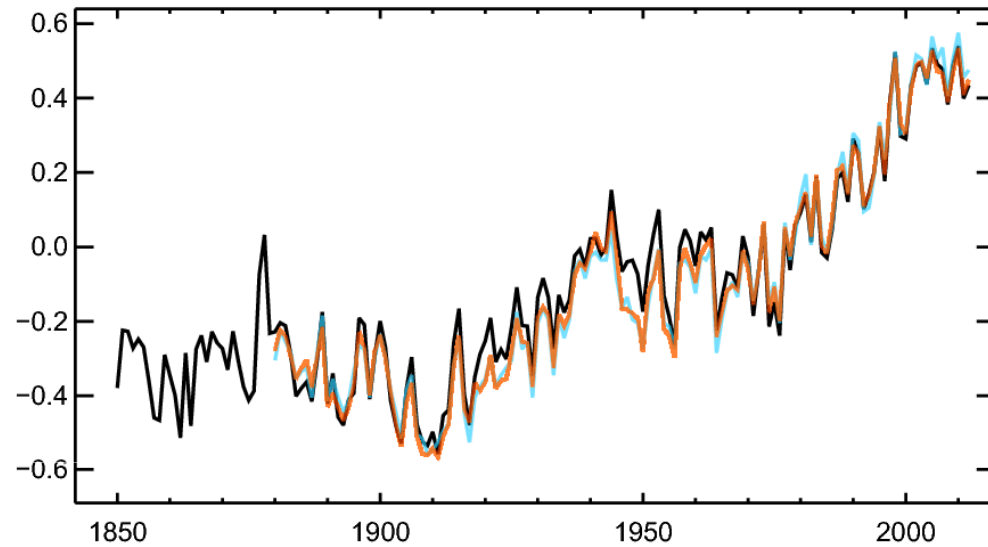
Quizz

The average increase in temperature on the surface of the earth from 1880 to 2012 was approximately of :

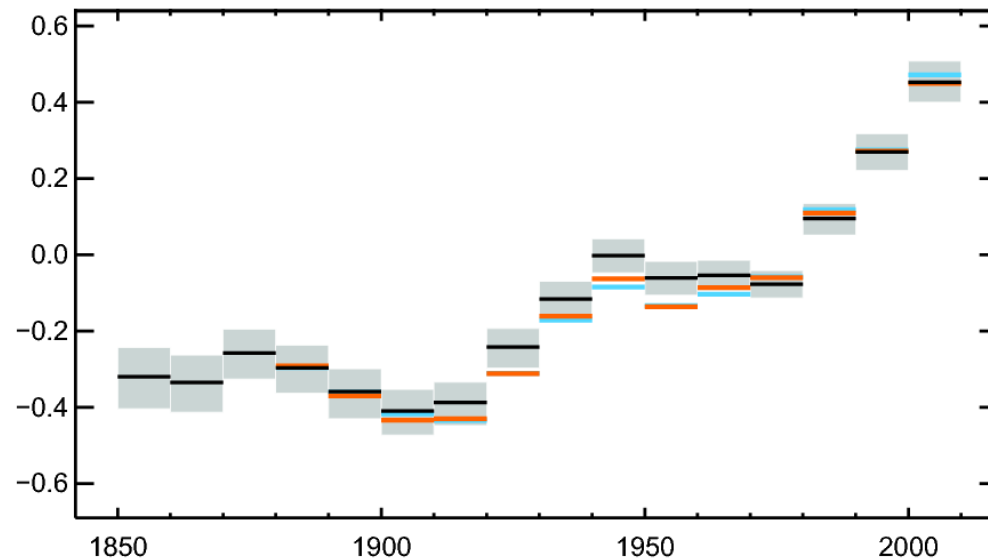
- A. $0,85 \pm 0,2^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- B. $8,5 \pm 1,8^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- C. $0,08 \pm 0,018^{\circ} \text{ C}$

Answer: **A** (IPCC 2014)

Changes in global average surface temperature relative to 1961-1990 (APCC, 2013)



Average yearly
temperatures



Decennial average
temperatures

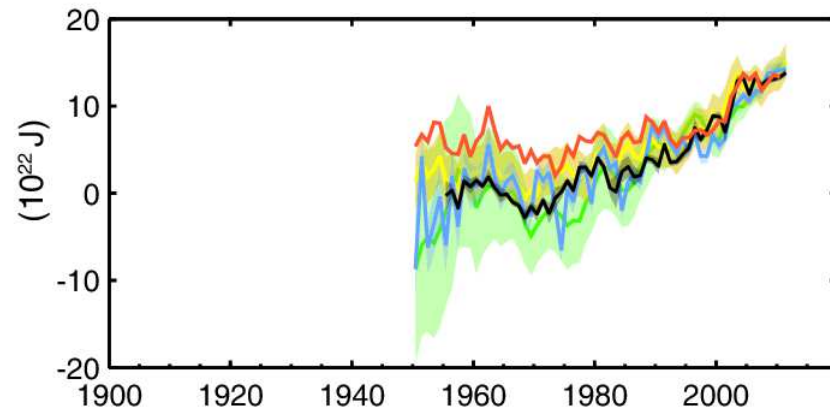
Quizz

Rising of sea level between 1901 and 2010 was

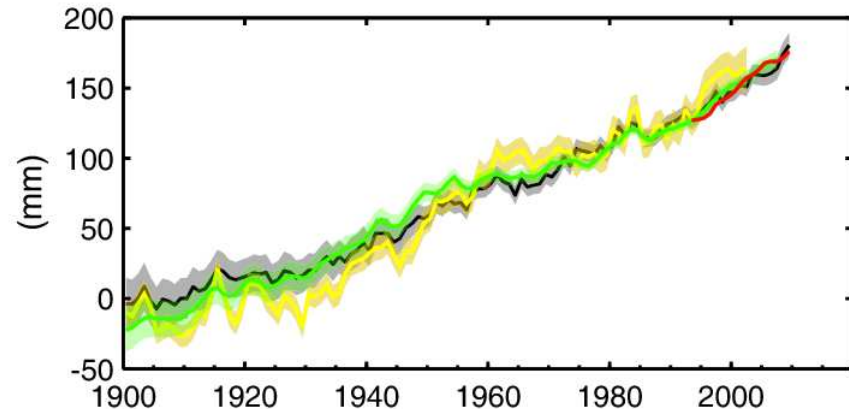
- A. 19 mm
- B. 19 cm
- C. 1,9 mm

Answer : **B** (IPCC 2014)

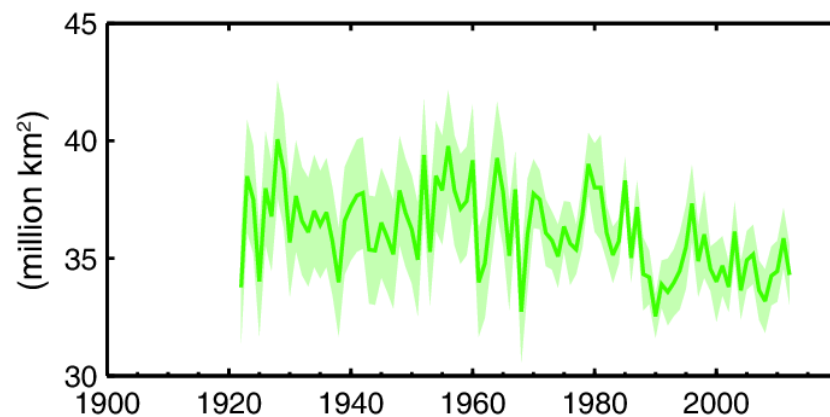
Evolutions in the ocean and cryosphere since the early twentieth century (IPCC, 2013)



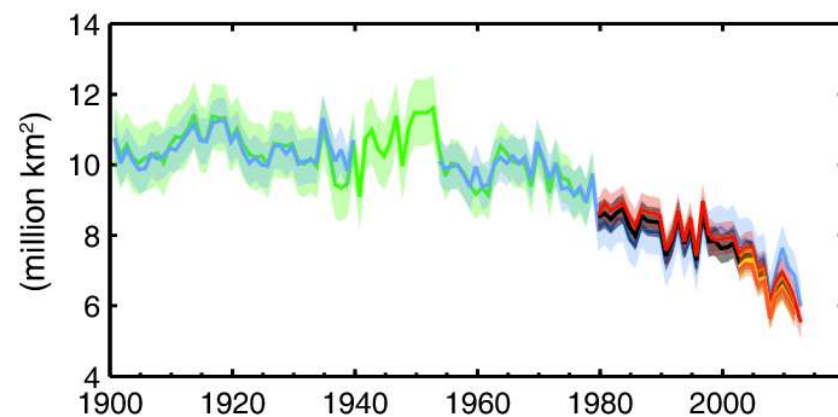
Surface calorific content in oceans
(0-700m)



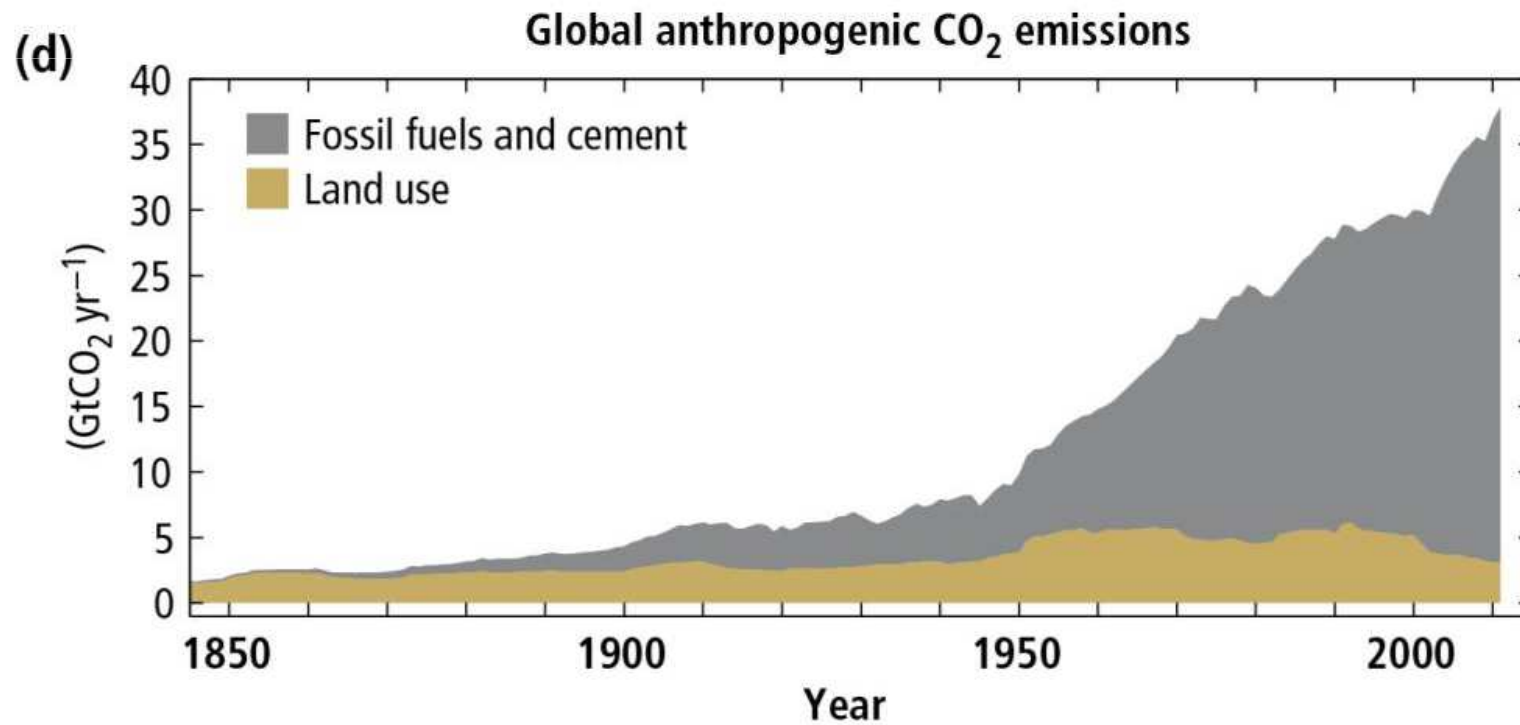
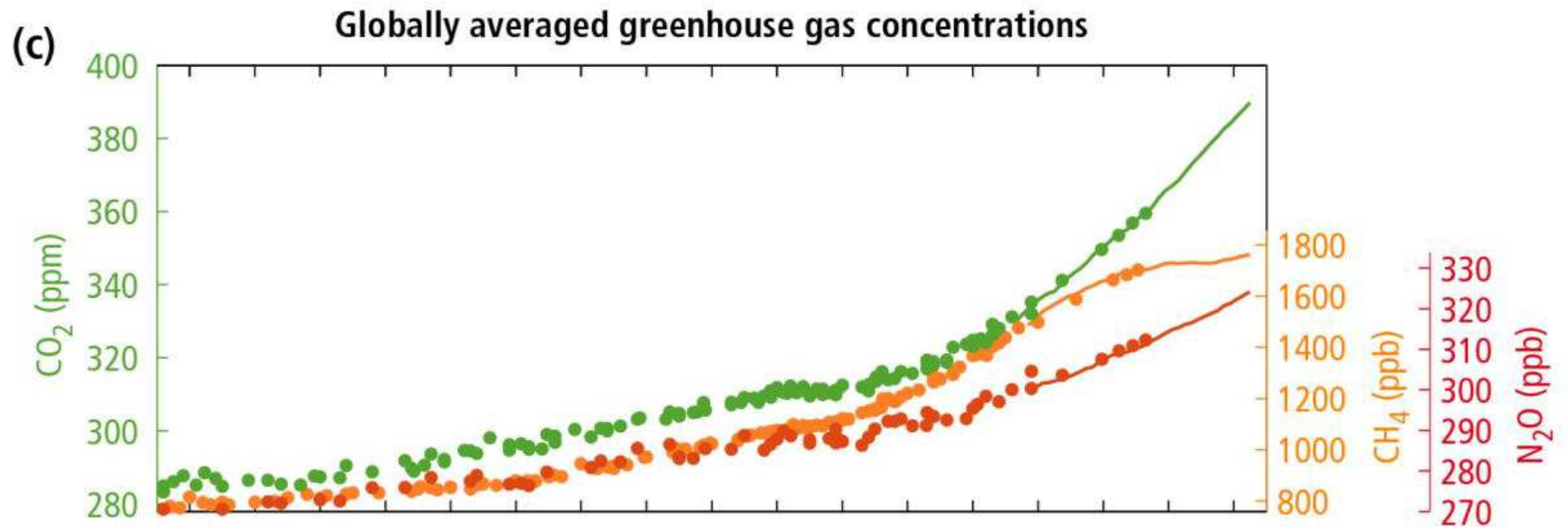
Average sea level 1900-1905



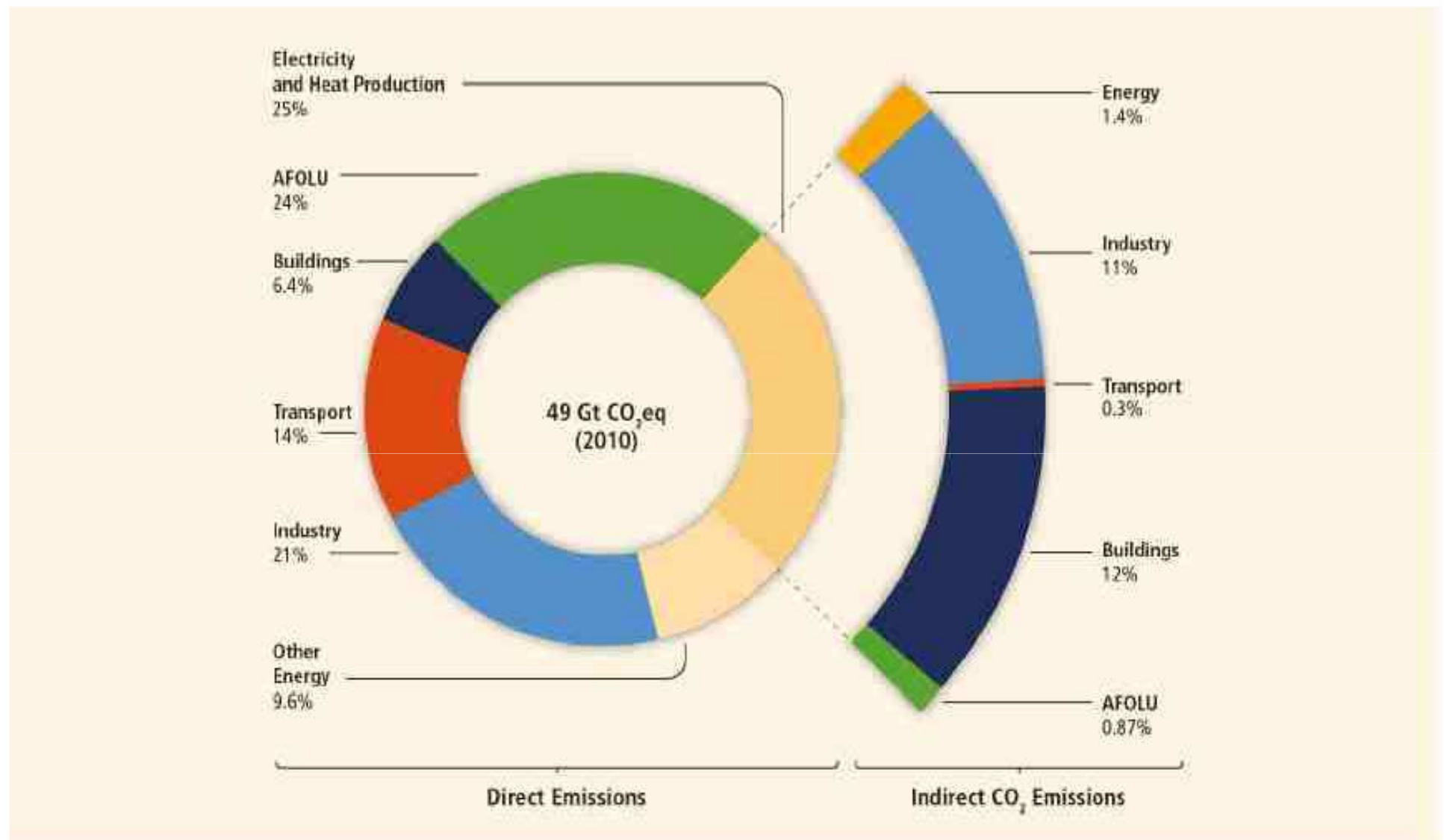
Snow cover in Spring (NH)



Extension of Arctic sea ice in
summer



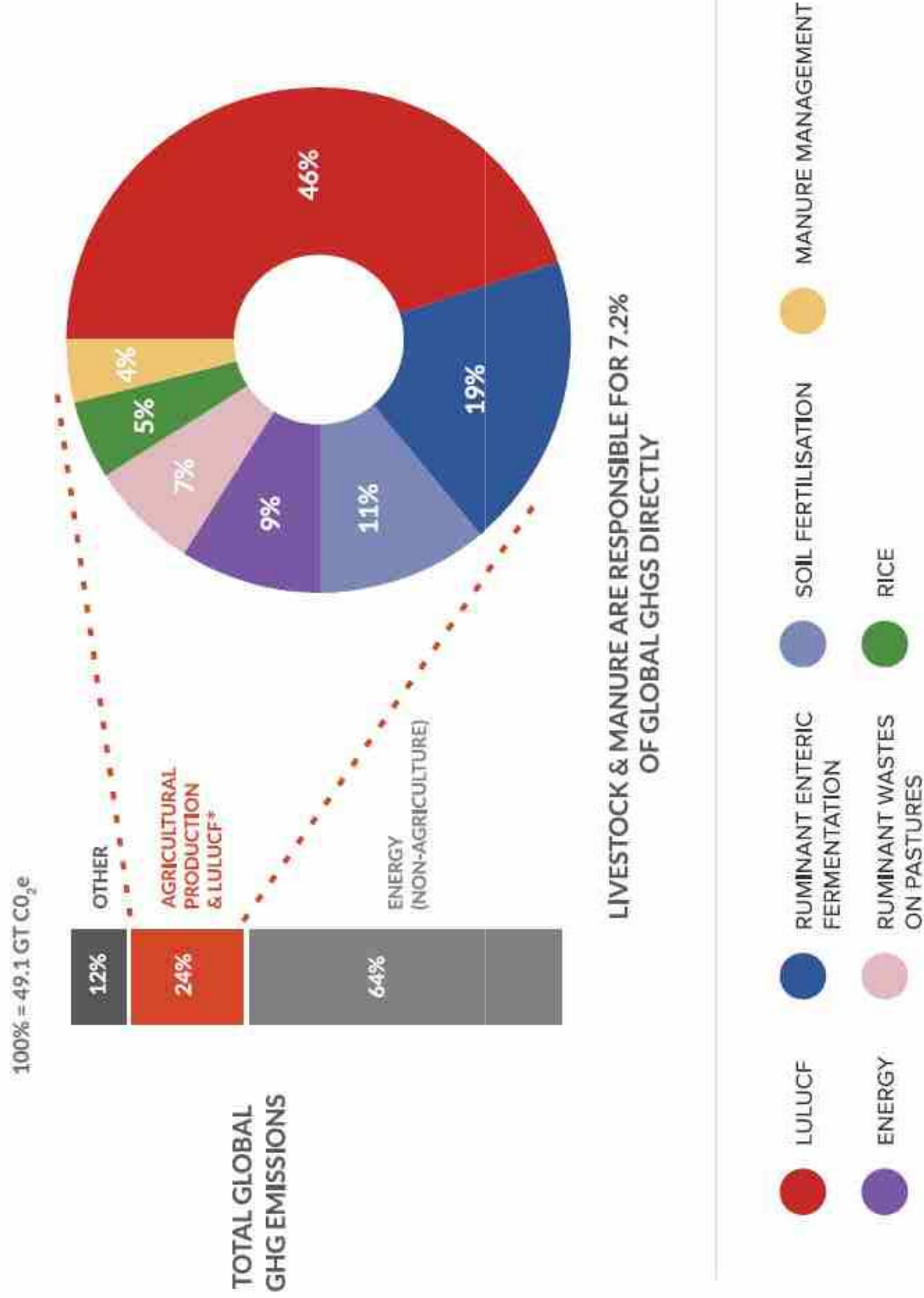
Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sectors





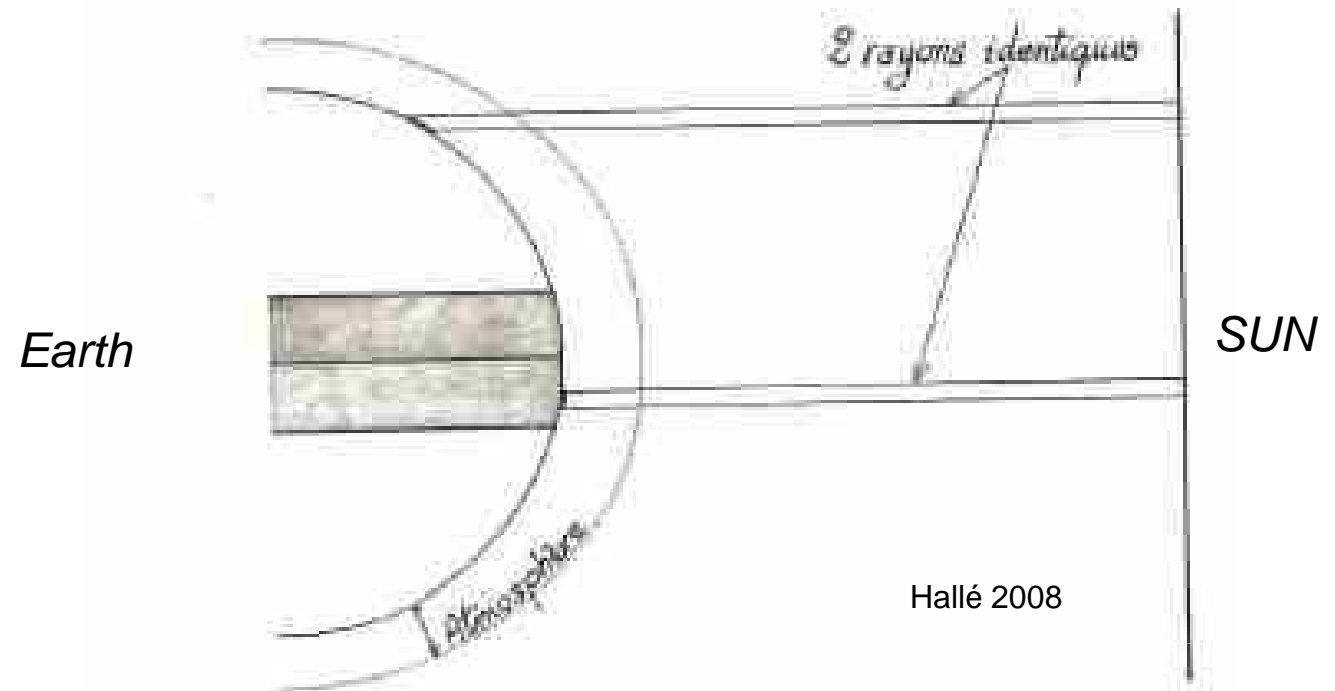
AS. Hé ! l'ami ! Ne coupe pas cet arbre ! Nous en avons besoin pour nous protéger contre l'effet de serre !"

Global AFOLU greenhouse gas emissions by sub-sector, 2010.



Source: World Resources Institute analysis based on UNEP, 2012; FAO, 2012; EIA, 2012; IEA, 2012; and Houghton, 2008, with adjustments.³¹ * Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

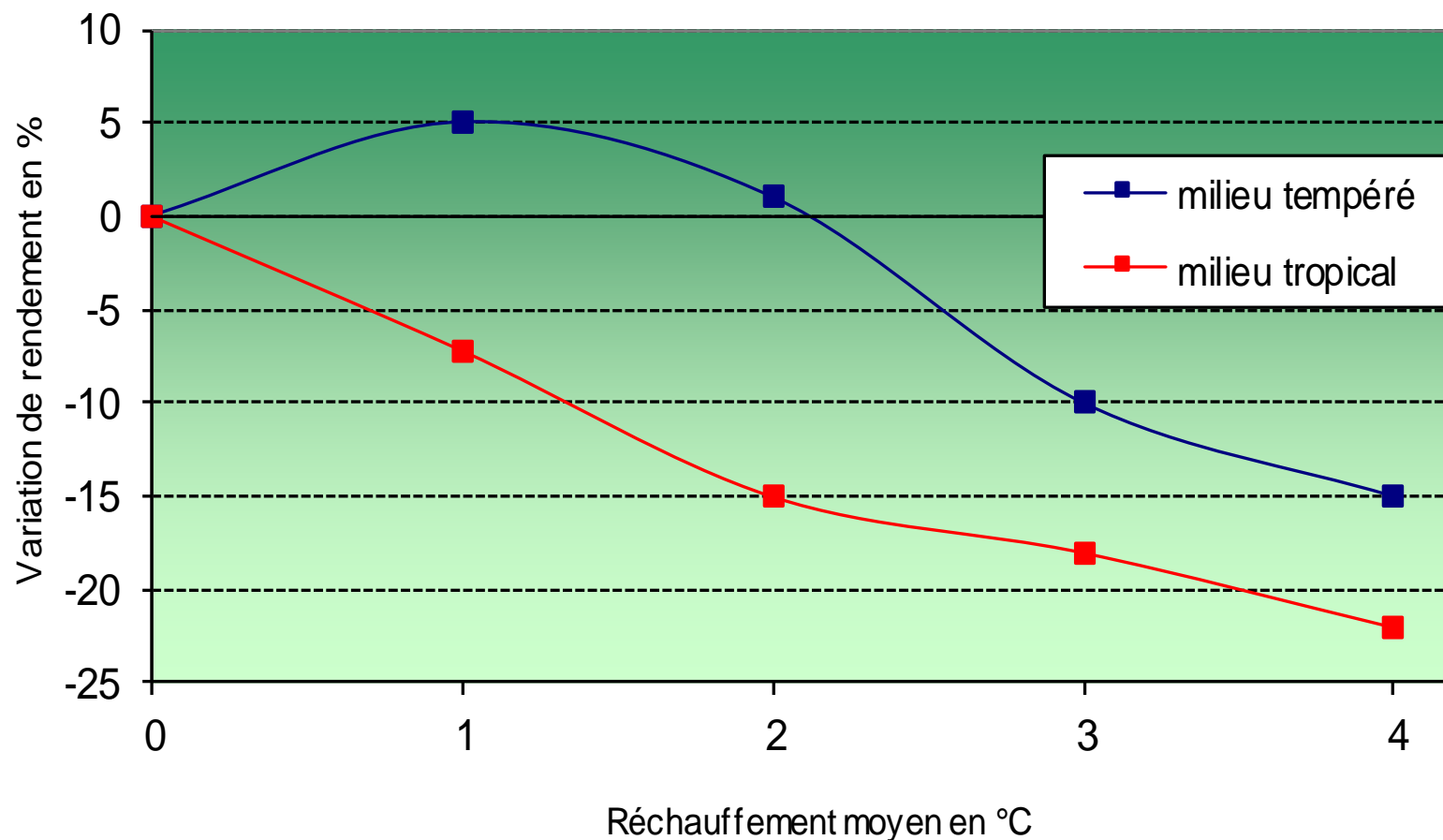
The Tropical Climate



- Earth to Sun distance
- Angle of incidence of the sun
- Day length (photoperiod)
- Diurnal temperature higher than the annual average amplitude

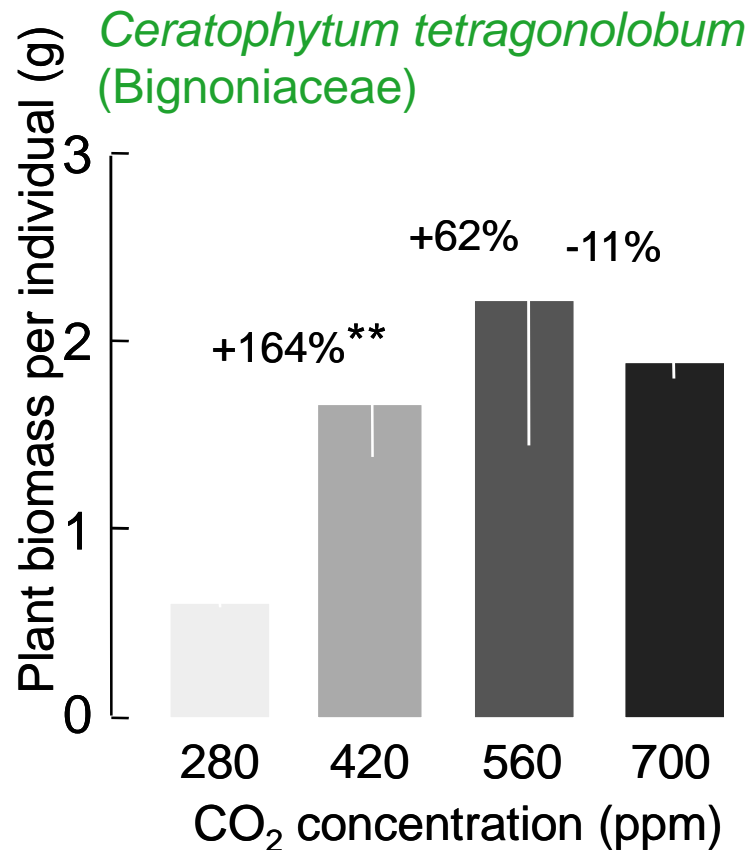
**It is simplistic to say that the tropical climate is hot
In altitude the climate of the area is also a tropical climate!**

Global warming has not the same impact on yields



Merci à E. Cloppet (Météo-France)

Under elevated CO₂ vines are likely to accelerate tropical forest dynamics and reduce carbon stocks



J Granados & Ch Körner (2002)
Glob Change Biol 8:1109

Merci à J. Weber

Climate change and pathogens

Development of the coffee rust is sensitive to temperature and moisture variations



Climate change and animal vector-borne diseases.
Studies on risk of transmission of Nile fever by mosquitoes



Climate-Smart Agriculture

The basics

1. Sustainable increases in agricultural production and farmers' income (food safety)
2. Adaptation (and resilience) to climate change
3. Mitigating climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and carbon sequestration

Climate Smart Agriculture at work

- In Niger: the natural regeneration of trees (agroforestry) assisted by farmers



1975

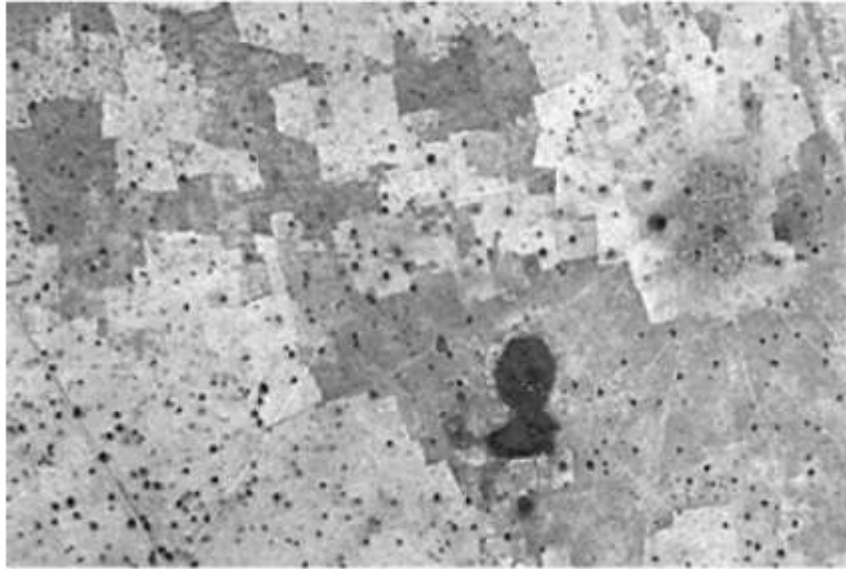


2003

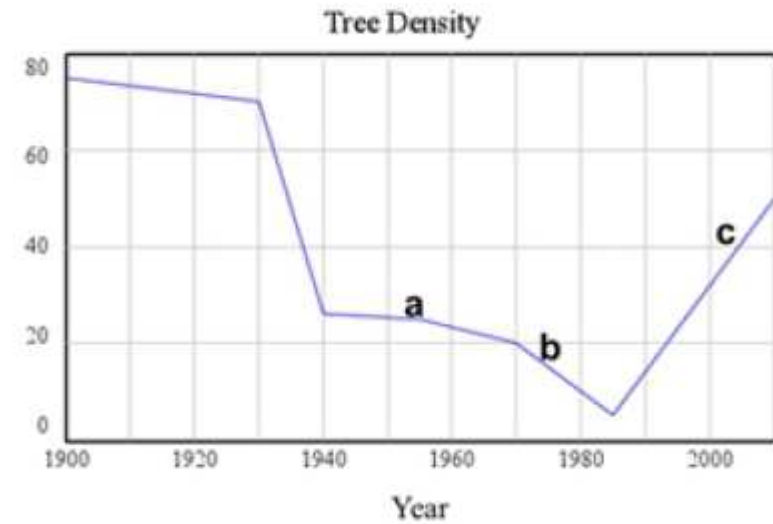
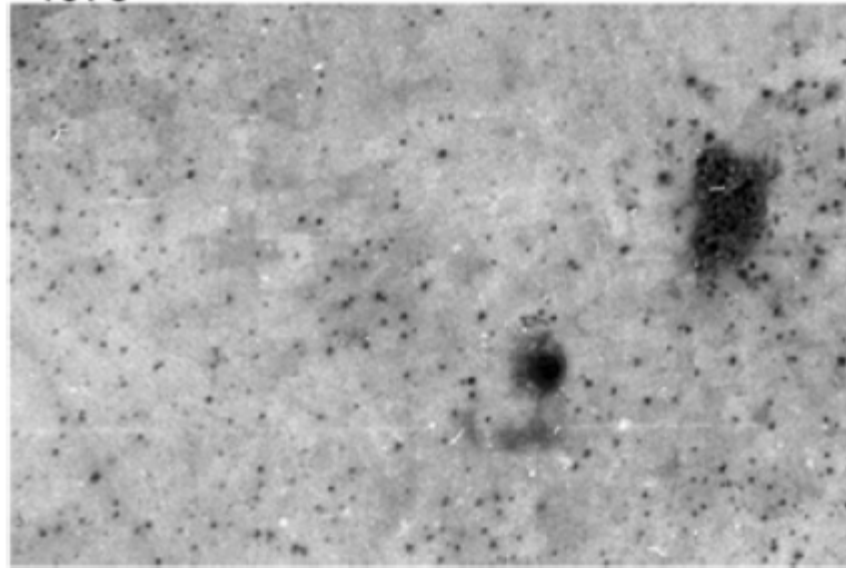
Source: World Vision Australia

Tree cover in fields in Zinder, Niger

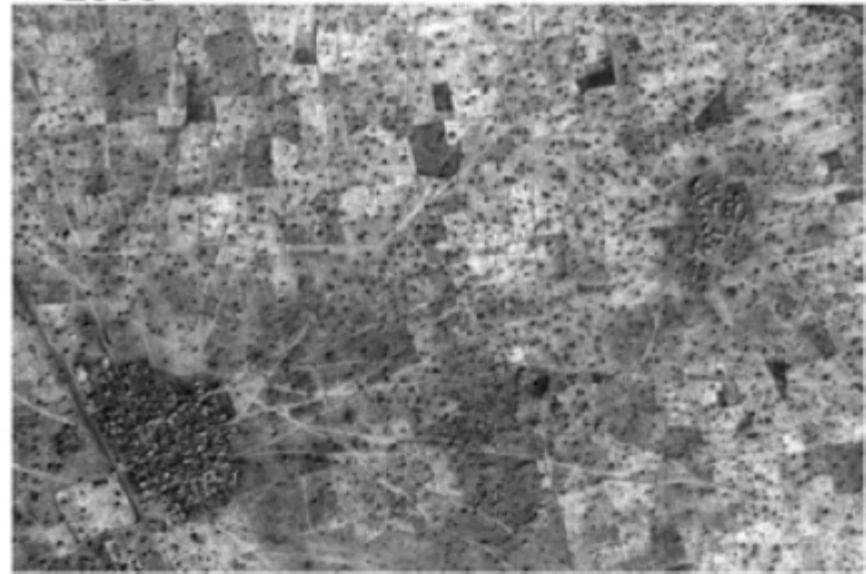
1955



1975



2005



(Sendzimir et al. Ecology & Society 2011)



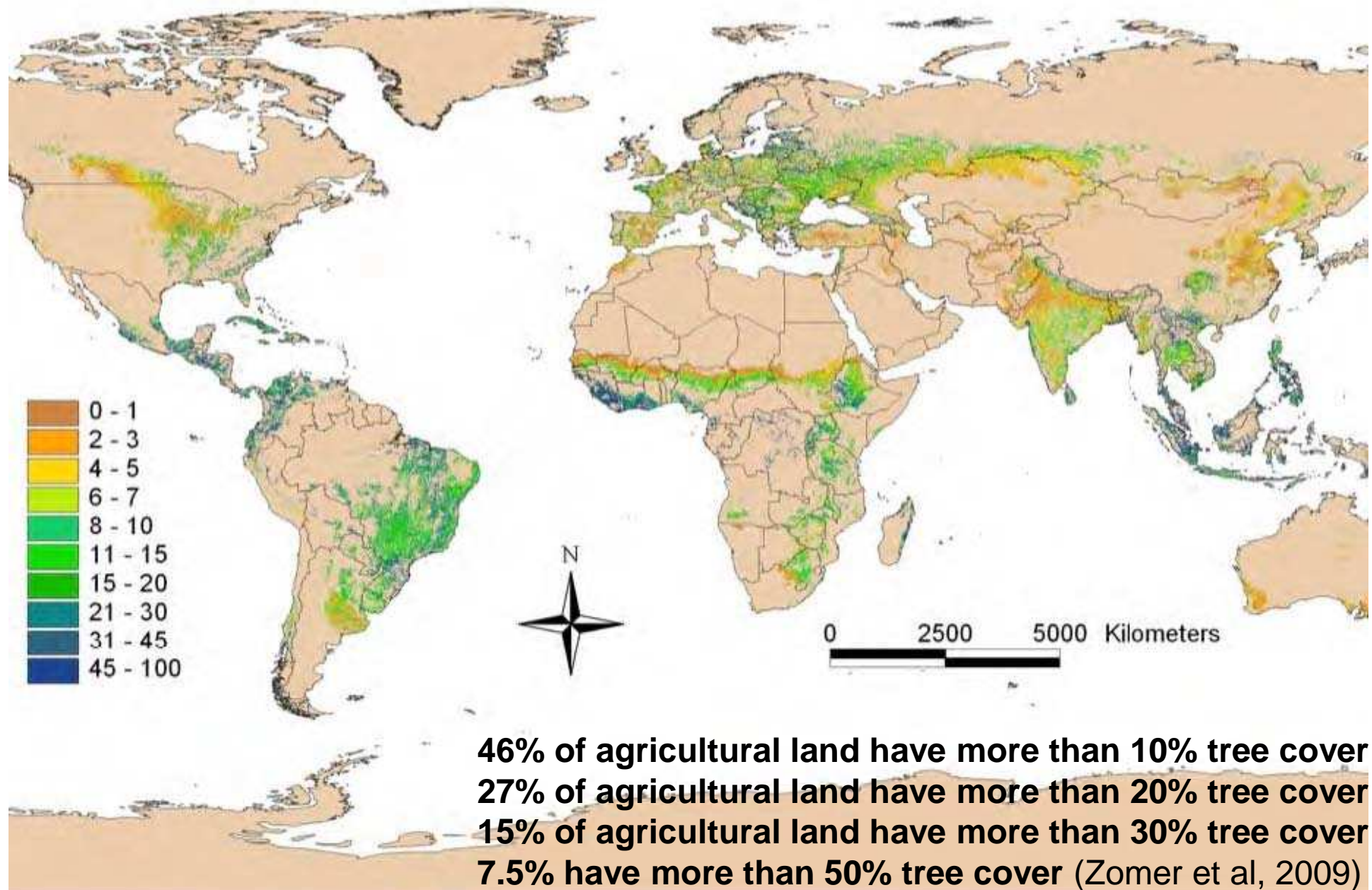
Photo: Dominique Loupe - CIRAD

Agroforestry field in West Africa: corn and Faidherbia
« Evergreen agriculture »



Aerial view of agroforestry parkland dominated by *Faidherbia* in Niger (ICRAF)

Tree Cover on Agricultural Land - Global



Alternate-Wetting-and-Drying (AWD)

What are the incentives
for mitigation actions?

30% water
25-50% GHG

Without compromising yield

Climate Smart Agriculture at work

Conservation agriculture

Three basic technical principles:

- Permanent soil cover
- Minimal soil disturbance (zero tillage)
- Crop rotation



Triple Win

- ☐ Yields maintained for food security
- ☐ Better soil management (adaptation)
- ☐ Increased carbon in soil (mitigation)



Intercropping: a form of conservation agriculture based on a traditional practice - Beans and Corn (Kenya)



Five intercropping: A current situation in Africa
Banana, maize, cassava, beans, cabbage Uganda

Water Management

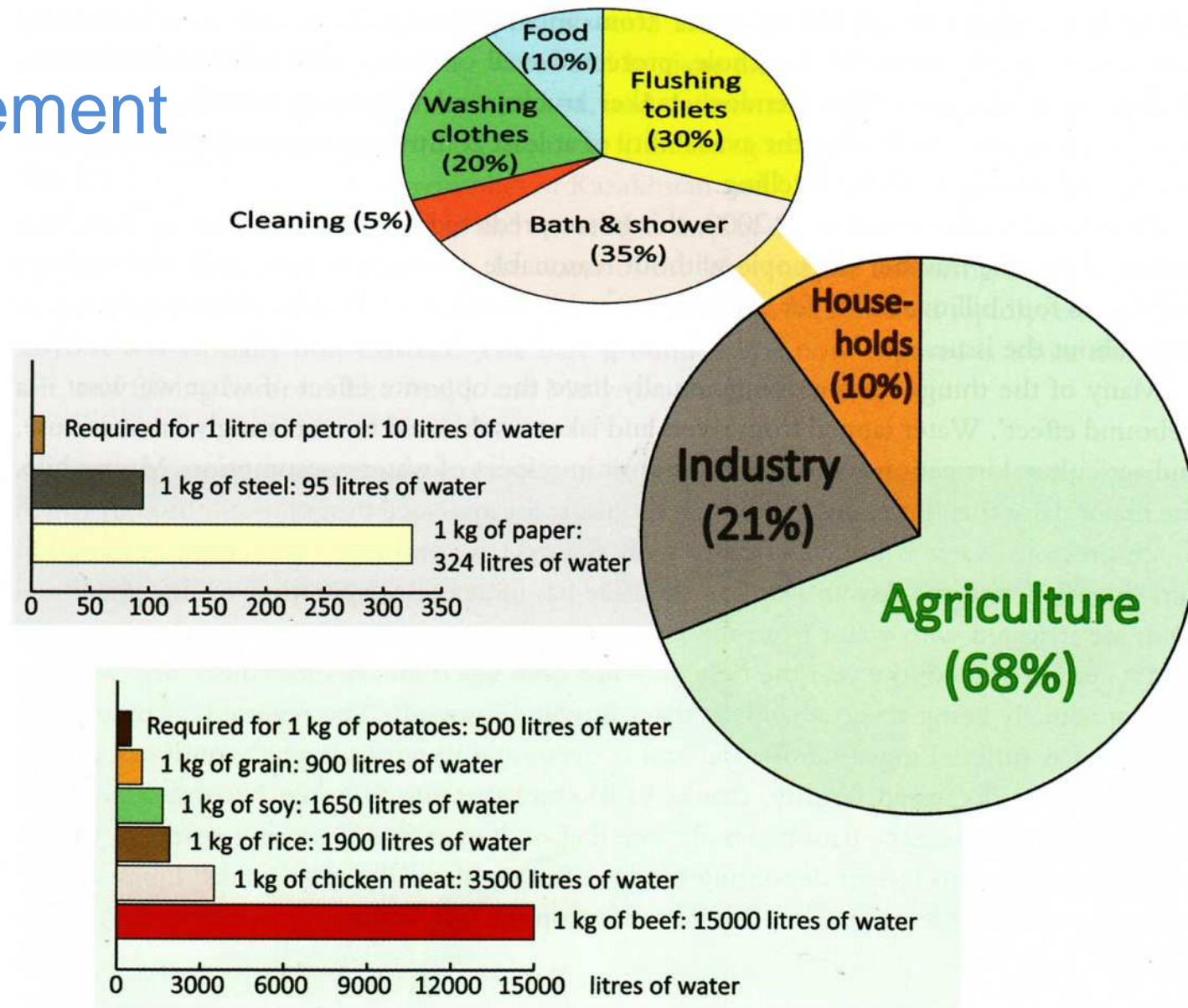
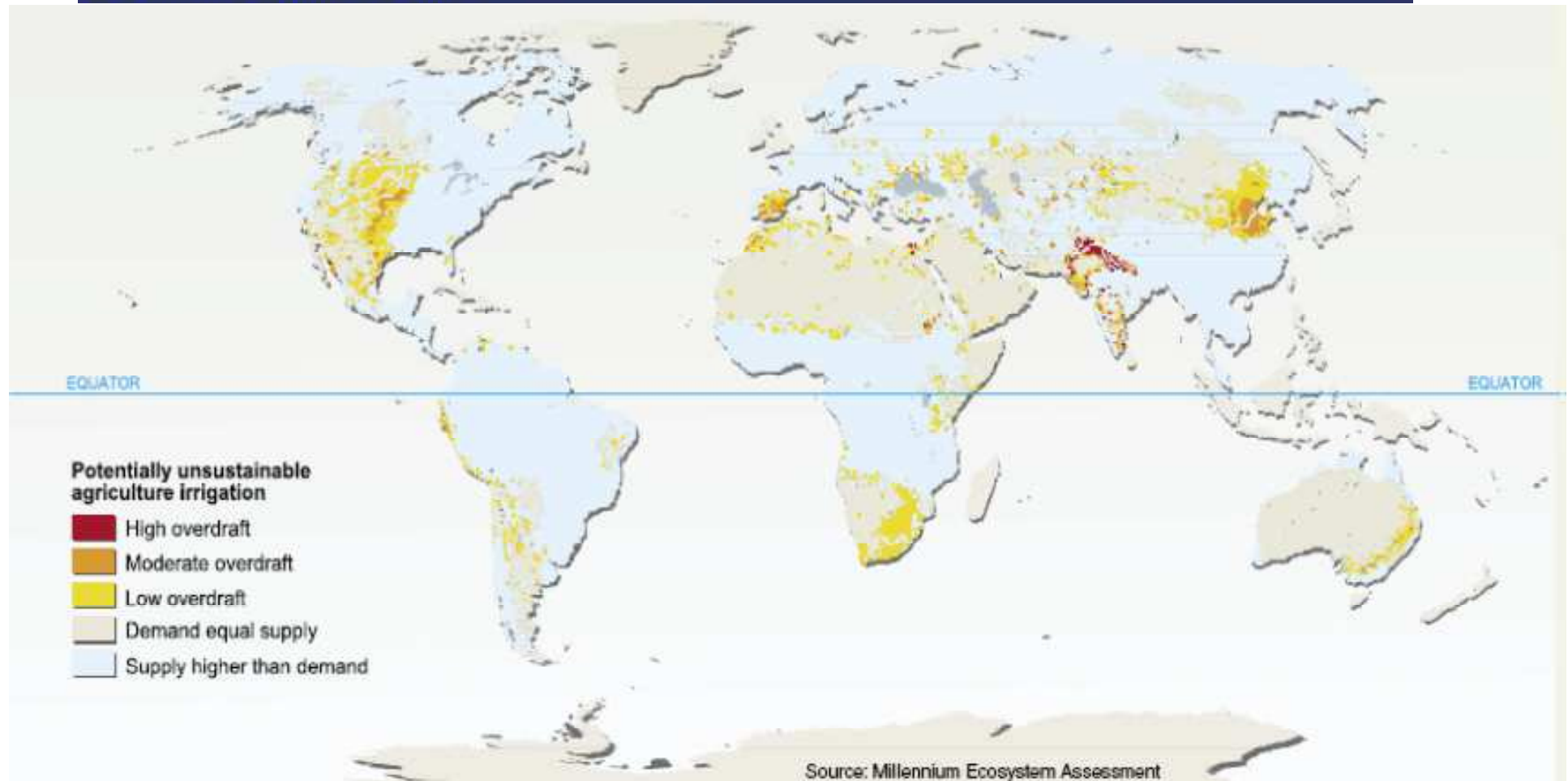


FIGURE 2.19 Clean water consumption by agriculture, industry and households, averaged out across all people. Source: Clarke and King (2004)

Appendix Figure A.3. UNSUSTAINABLE WATER WITHDRAWALS FOR IRRIGATION



- Water behind dams quadrupled since 1960
- 3 to 6 times as much water in reservoirs as in natural rivers
- Water withdrawals from rivers doubled since 1960
- about 70% of world water use is for agriculture